

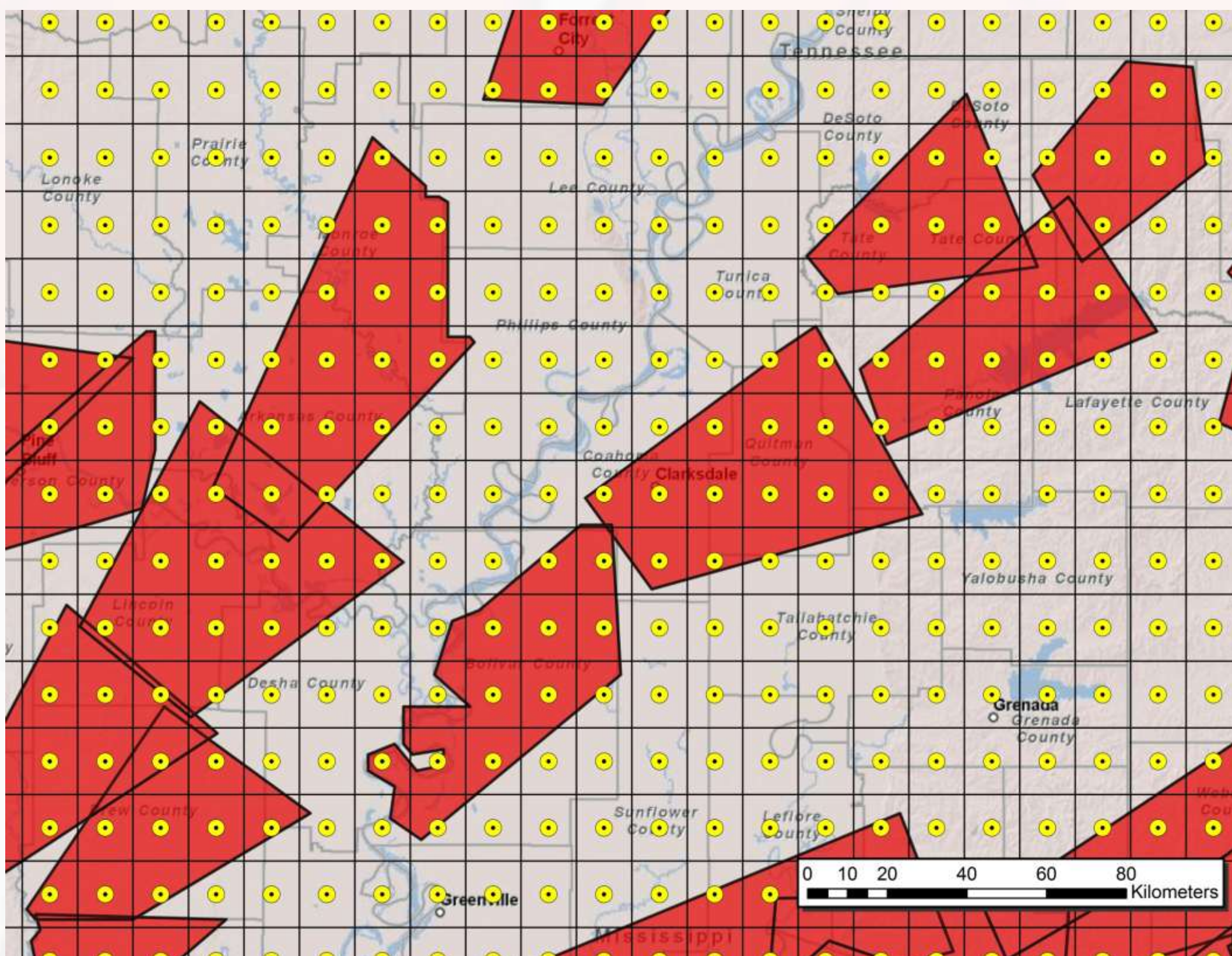
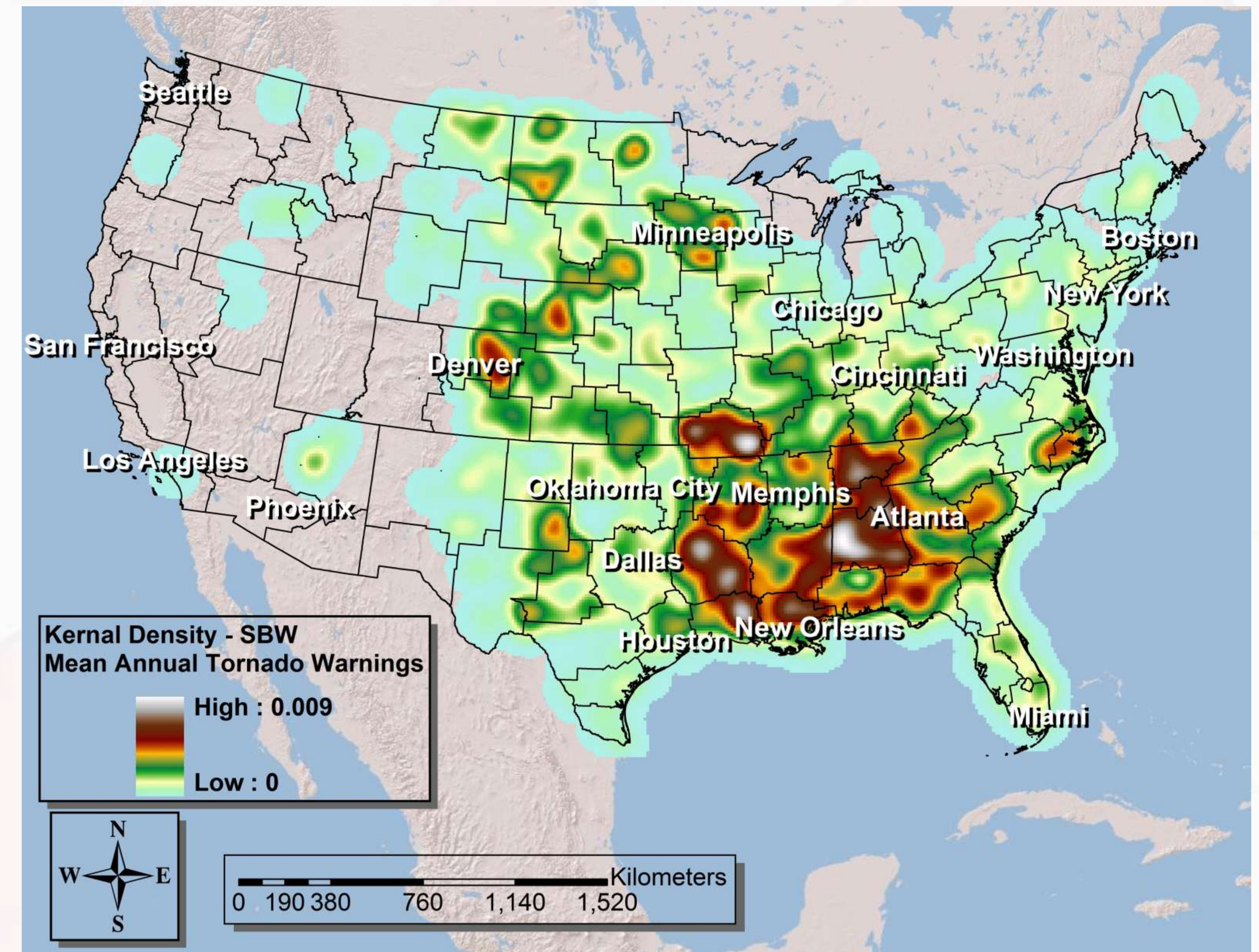
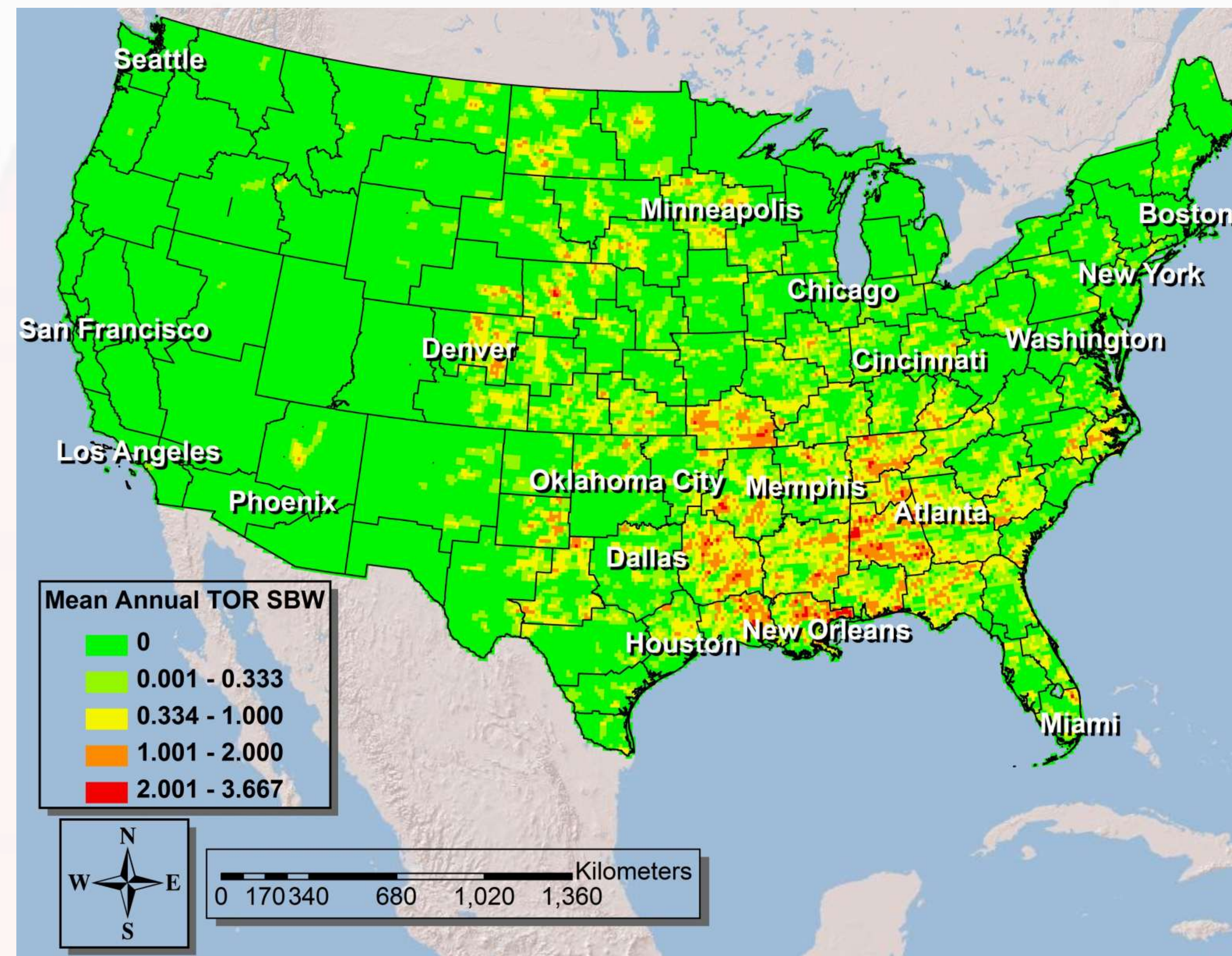
# The Geospatial Distribution of Storm Based Tornado Warnings

Kevin Barrett and Richard Dixon – Texas State University-San Marcos

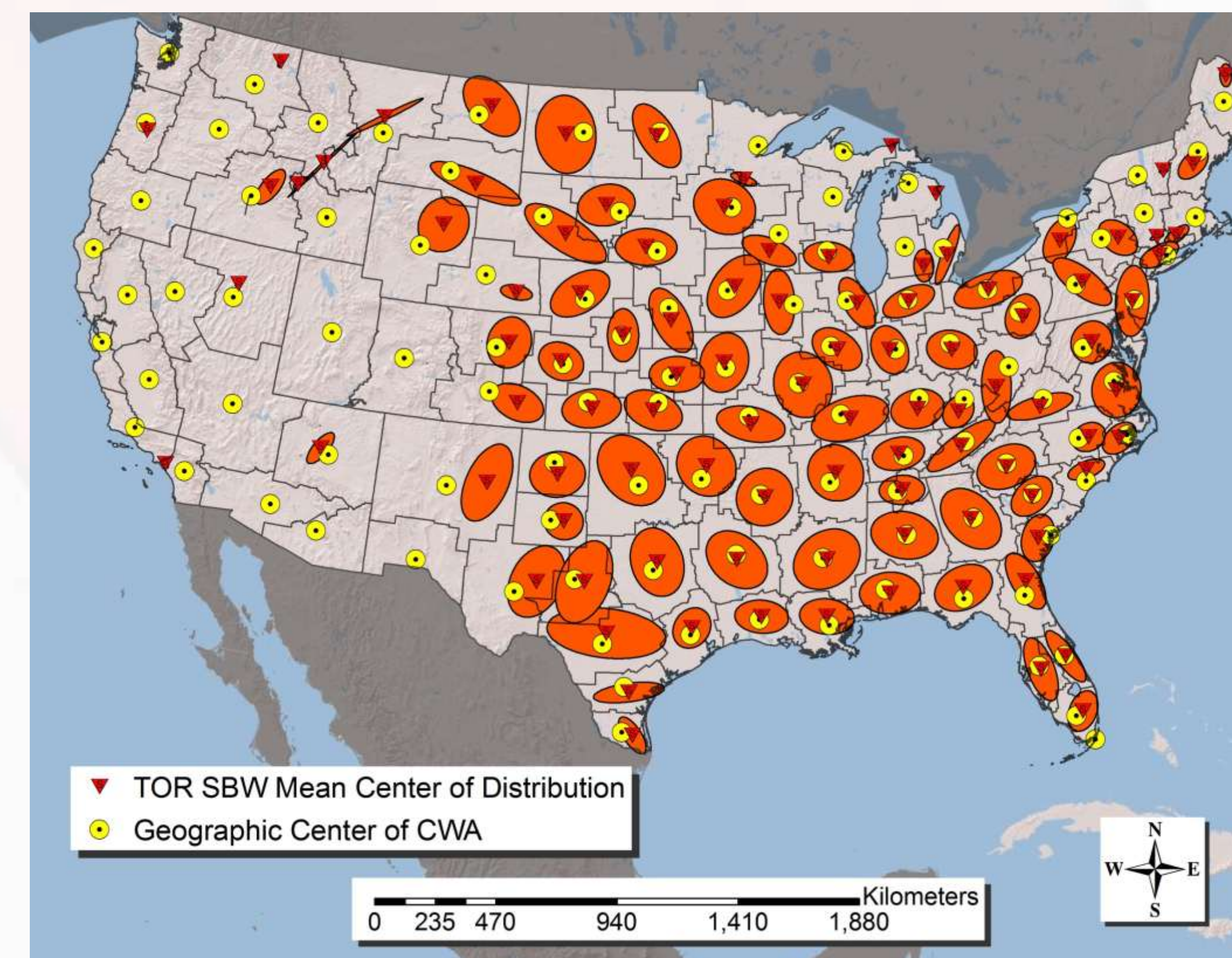
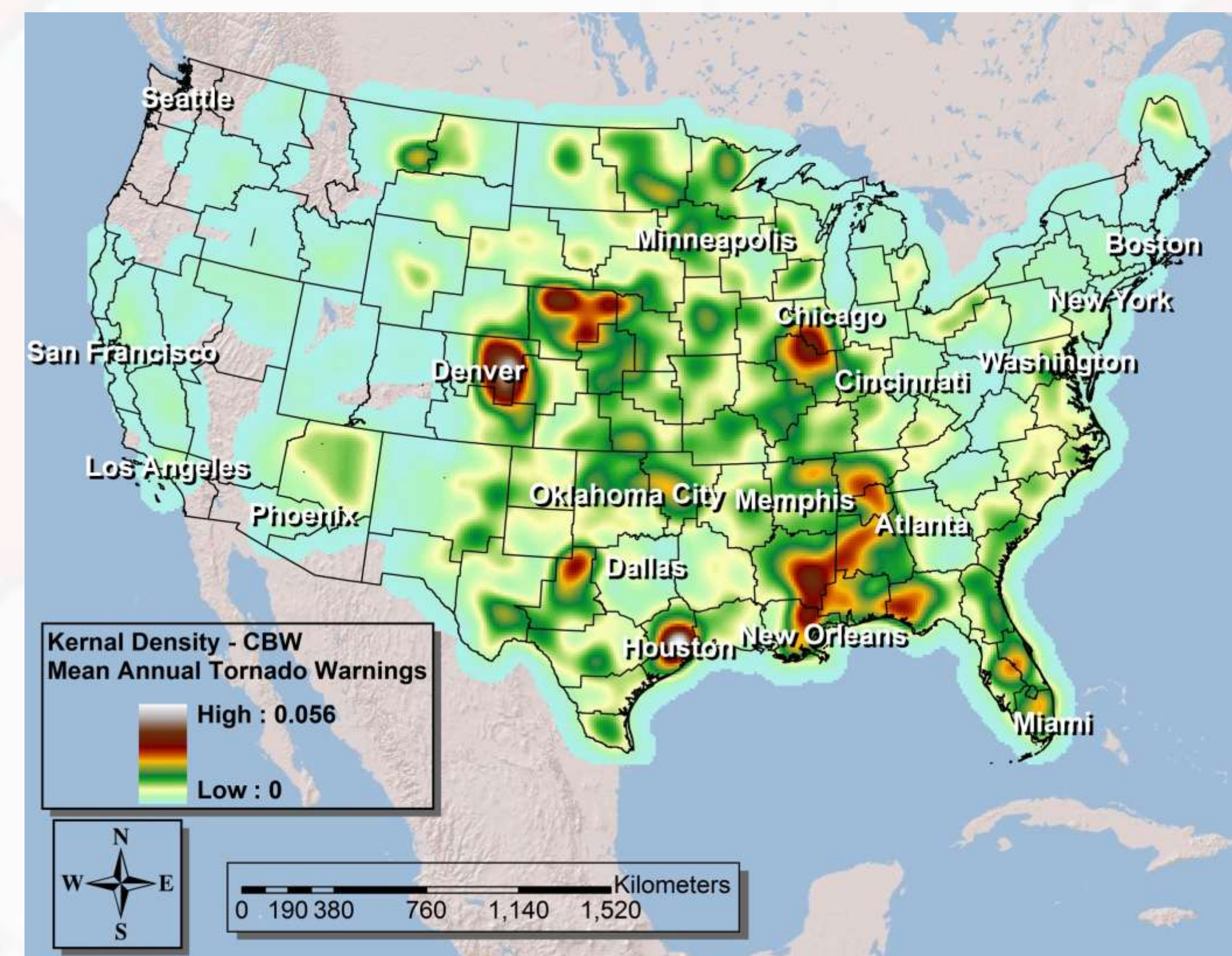
The purpose of this study is to determine the spatial and directional distribution of storm based polygon tornado warnings. The spatial distribution of warnings can reflect the actual tornado climatology or provide an indication of over-warning. The directional distribution of warnings in relation to the geographic center of a county warning area can be an indication of predominant severe storm movement, storm genesis locations within the county warning area, extent of radar coverage, or a signal of the tendency of the local weather forecast office to warn for storms that may approach major population centers.

Storm based warnings issued from 2008 to 2010 for the contiguous United States were analyzed using Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques. These data were compared to county based warning data from 1996 to 2006. The polygon warning data were spatially joined to the US Geological Survey's 7.5 minute, 1:24,000 (1:25,000 metric) Quadrangle Series to provide a consistent method of spatial representation of both county and storm based short-fuse warnings. Kernel density analyses were performed to smooth the data and provide a visual representation of the spatial distribution of mean annual warnings. The mean center and directional distribution of warnings for each county warning area were calculated using GIS tools and grouped according to climate region.

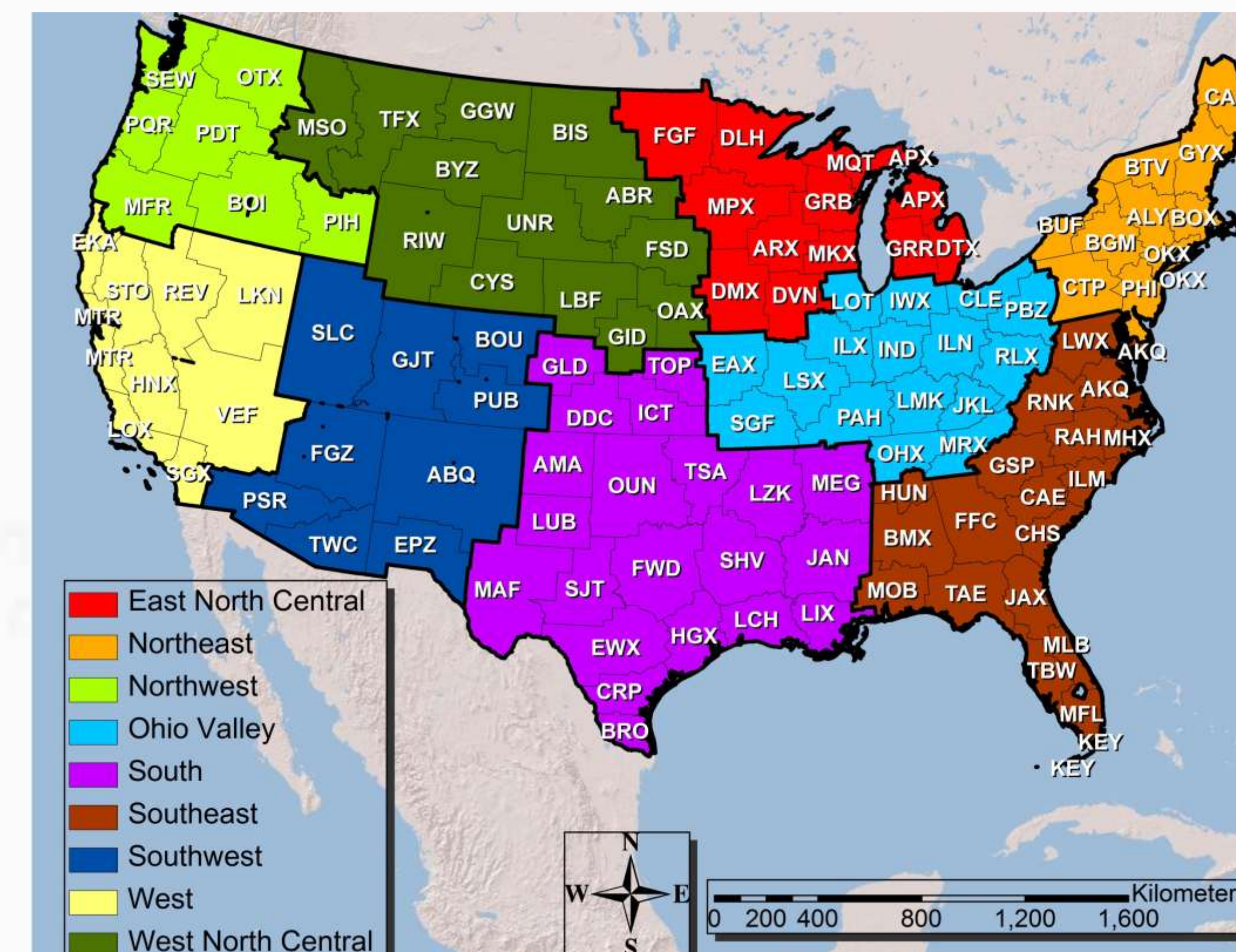
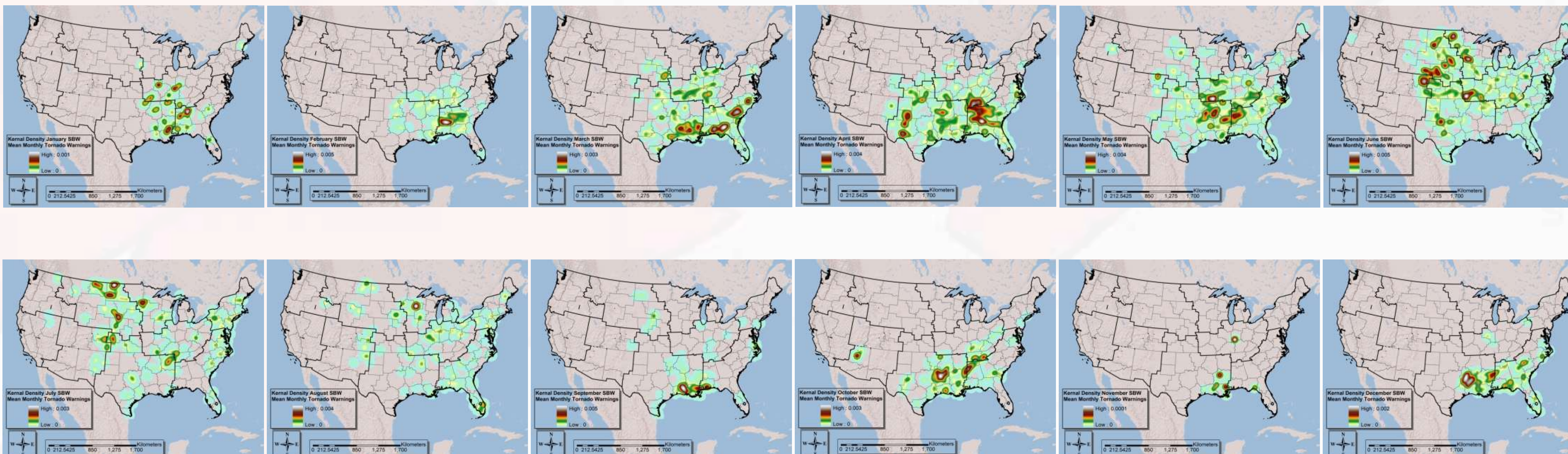
Results show that the highest annual average numbers of storm based warnings are issued in the "Dixie Alley" southeastern region of the nation. This distribution is especially apparent when compared to county based warnings, although far fewer storm based warnings are issued. Directional distribution results show no consistent overall pattern, and vary according to county warning area. Although the methods are limited by the relatively short time frame of the dataset, results provide an indication of the overall annual and monthly spatial pattern of tornado warnings.



Example of GIS Spatial Join Method



## Monthly Averages



ENC WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
APX	114.69	117.59	10
ARX	76.62	211.49	6
DLH	142.62	205.12	8
DMX	31.41	63.49	3.5
DTX	29.73	155.00	8
DVN	57.12	284.37	5
FGF	18.72	216.95	1
GRB	NA	NA	NA
GRR	105.40	141.81	8
MXK	24.89	165.05	2
MPX	26.86	274.26	3.5
MQT	184.16	88.85	11

WNC WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
ABR	57.35	294.27	3
BIS	69.30	260.00	4.5
BYZ	108.82	109.84	6
CYS	137.57	114.59	13
FSD	45.14	288.86	4.5
GGW	58.89	51.49	7.5
GID	7.08	81.31	1.5
LBF	28.24	314.51	1.5
MSO	157.60	159.76	10.5
OAX	50.06	169.63	12
RIW	120.78	40.77	9
TFX	61.01	356.45	7.5
UNR	110.12	123.95	10.5

NE WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
ALY	106.24	165.31	7
BGM	64.83	100.79	5
BOX	102.09	241.94	6
BTX	101.93	95.03	8.5
BUF	92.24	210.26	10
CAR	101.26	22.31	8.5
CTP	28.89	79.92	2.5
GYX	51.42	216.63	4
OKX	28.53	285.69	2.5
PHI	9.49	247.09	1

NW WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
BOI	81.95	52.48	3
MFR	NA	NA	NA
OTX	133.71	36.26	4
PDT	NA	NA	NA
PIH	169.40	308.95	2
PQR	29.66	152.60	1
SEW	NA	NA	NA

OV WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
CLE	3.93	126.63	1.5
EAX	21.44	345.78	1.5
ILX	27.78	172.54	12.5
IND	28.51	121.95	9
INX	22.95	269.57	11
IKL	9.61	160.83	3
JKL	53.51	212.13	12.5
LMK	41.13	195.70	7
LOT	42.46	109.07	15
LSX	18.45	113.83	7
MRX	22.55	225.36	5
QHX	21.22	296.95	7
PAH	39.94	118.78	14
PBZ	23.37	153.44	4
RLX	92.24	220.59	16
SGF	31.91	167.37	10

SW WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
ABQ	158.12	80.21	1.5
BOU	53.02	65.00	1.5
EGZ	NA	NA	NA
FGZ	38.98	301.08	3
GJT	NA	NA	NA
PSR	NA	NA	NA
PUB	118.95	106.66	4
SLC	NA	NA	NA
TWC	NA	NA	NA

W WFO	Distance	Azimuth	Performance
EKA	NA	NA	NA
HMX	NA	NA	NA
ILN	54.46	10.48	1.5
LOX	NA	NA	NA
MTR	NA	NA	NA
REV	NA	NA	NA
SGX	77.23	277.73	1.5
STO	NA	NA	NA
VEF	NA	NA	NA

Distance in Kilometers, Azimuth in Directional Degrees

Contact: kb1499@txstate.edu